Numb. 841

The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY November 17, 1744.

From my own CHAMBERS.

Colligo Virgo rosas dum flos novus, & nova pubes,
Et memor esto ævum sic properare tuum. AUSON.

HAVE receiv'd this Week a small *Packet* of a very odd Form. It consists of a Letter in the Name of a *Female*, and Remarks upon it in *my own Person* and *Character*. As this is a Liberty I can by no Means allow of, I was obliged to take Notice of it at the Head of my Paper: But as I look upon the *Animadverter* to be quite as young as the *Letter-Writer*, and am willing to encourage *Beginners* of whom there is any Hopes, I shall indulge both with a Publication after a little *Pruning*, that my Friend may see how much he appears in *Print* like HENRY STONECASTLE, who perhaps may add a few Remarks in his *own Way*.

Mr. STONECASTLE, *Exeter, Oct.* 12, 1744.

'BY your Character, you have hitherto bore the 'Title of *Censor of Great Britain*, and have fill'd that 'Post with Honour and Integrity: From which Mo- 'tive I am induced to lay my Case before you, which 'from the Circumstances, as I shall relate, I do not 'doubt but you will pity: Nay that you will find in 'it a *Breach of Duty*, and a great Act of Barbarity done 'by my Parents towards me.

'You are to understand, Sir, that my Father and 'Mother are both alive, and I am the *eldest Child*. My 'Mother is one of those who does not care to let me 'go a Visiting with her, lest I should make her look 'old, and by that Means diminish her Charms. The 'Mother of such a Child, she thinks, would not pass 'for the agreeable Person which all Men now allow *her* 'to be. So I, who am but Eighteen, and in the Bloom 'of my Beauty, must be denied *seeing Company*; and 'what is worse, not allow'd to *marry*, tho' courted by 'a very *fine Gentleman* of the neighbouring Town for 'Marriage. He loves me, and I love him; but for- 'sooth, my Mother says, she is very unwilling I should 'marry yet, because I should not have the *Cares of the* 'World so soon upon me, and have a Family of *Children* 'to take care of, before I can take care of *myself*.

'Now this, I know, is done out of *Spite* only, be- 'cause she must look considerably older, by having 'Grand-Children round her to ask her Blessing: For I 'am sure, I am as fit for Marriage as any Woman, 'and have thought so *these three Years past*. Pray Mr. 'SPECTATOR let us have a Lesson on this Subject, by 'prescribing Rules at *what Age* Girls may marry, and 'avoid the Barbarity of Parents, and you'll oblige

'Your constant Reader and humble Servant,
MARY WANTON.

Now for the Observations of my unknown second Self.

I Am much obliged to Miss WANTON, not only for her good Opinion of me, for effectually apply- ing *Remedies* to such Diseases of Importance, and ma- king the Cure the more *famous* since healed by these my *Lucubrations*. The confiding the important Secret of her *Age*, I confess, is a Favour I have seldom met with in all the Course of these my Admonitions. The gay BERINTHIA, in all the intricate Windings of her Gallantry, never made me a Stranger to the *Part of Love* she offer'd up to the Shrine of *Venus*. I have been equally happy in the good Opinion of the lovely DESDEMONA to be a Confident in the like *important Secrets*; and what her Ambition has been to keep from the Ears of her Husband, and the rest of the World, has been of equal Comfort to her to reveal to me. The sage LUCRETIA has made me a Partner in all her Afflictions, occasioned by the most profligate Husband; and tho' her Mind soar above the common Pitch of her Sex, yet she hath acted *cautiously* in this Point. I imagine this may proceed from her Endea- vours to bring over her Husband to a kind Behaviour from the Effects of her Good Sense, and not make him repine at his Choice, by imagining that the *Wrin- kles* will be of a much quicker Growth, than what he could have imagin'd.

'The fair Sex are not a little apprized of their 'Strength and Power, arising from the Charms of a 'fine Face: And since Man is caught in these Snares, 'their Endeavours are too often to maintain a despotic 'Power, and lord it over Mankind. But Age is a 'much greater *Mortifier* than Death; for as the one 'entirely rids them of vital Spirit, so the other is a 'Betrayer of their Person, and by deflow'ring them 'of the Bloom of Youth, makes them little more than 'a Cypher, and deprives them of their *Prerogative*. For 'which Reason a Princess labours under the greatest 'of Hardships, and the meanest Subject hath much Hap- 'pines over her; for as few Persons will be acquainted 'with the Age of *Particulars*, so every Almanack will 'be *full* of the Birth of a *Princess*.

'Tis therefore I conjure my fair Miss WANTON to 'take this my kind Admonition, and not let her brag 'of her *Youth* to Day; for to the Female Sex every Day 'brings fresh Sorrows, and what you boast of one Day, 'you cannot maintain the next. And as my fair Pe- 'titioner seems to grasp at the *present Time*, by not let- 'ting slip the least Opportunity; so I would advise her 'not to let her Husband, when she gets one, into the 'Secret of her Age, since his Love will be founded on the 'earliest Blossom of Youth; for when he is acquainted 'with the Time that the Decay of her Charms must 'approach, it will give him little Stomach to embrace 'decayed Beauty, and of consequence afford little Com- 'fort to her. However, so far I will assure my fair 'Correspondent, that since she hath thought me worthy 'to repose the Secret in me, my Care shall be never to 'enquire after her Person, in order to betray her Con- 'fidence.'

Next, what are properly my own.

Tho' I can have no Idea of the Ladies design'd by BERINTHIA, DESDEMONA, and LUCRETIA, I would presume there is some *Meaning* in what my Friend has said, which will be intelligible at least to *Him* and *Them*. The Thought concerning the Age of a Princess is pretty enough, if he can prove it to be entirely *his own*. To what he has said of Miss WANTON's Case, I must make the following *Additions*.

For a Child to talk of the *Breach of Duty in Parents*, because they will not let her keep Company, is a very *strange* Sort of Expression; which I should not have suf- fered to pass, but for the Sake of adding a *Reproof*. That there *may be* Mothers, who, for the Reasons alledg'd, do too much restrain their Daughters, I will not deny: But at the same Time must take the Liberty to tell Miss WANTON plainly, that I think she is one who has *great Need to be restrain'd*. Tho' I might allow therefore, under some Circumstances, that a young Lady of great Prudence, with the *Consent* of Parents or Guardians, might marry at Eighteen, I can never admit of it where that Authority is *despised*. Miss WANTON must write in quite another Strain, before I tell her more of my *Opinion*. As to the Subject of a Lady's Age in general, one of M. de FONTENELLE's Letters occurs to me on this Occasion, which I cannot help giving my Readers in *English*. It is in the Original the XXXIV of the First Part, and is inscribed

To MADEMOISELLE de C——.

Upon sending her an Extract of the Register of her BAPTISM.

I Can this Day boast the Merit of making you a very considerable Present: I give you, *Mademoiselle*, *two whole Years*. You thought yourself *twenty-two*; and be- hold here is a formal Writing, which proves you are no more than *twenty*. Now I reckon I *give* you those Years I *take* from you, that being the only Way of computing in Matters of this Nature. Two Years, which you thought were *past and over*, are yet *to come*: Do not I make you a *Present* of them, therefore, entirely? I am very apprehensive, indeed, that you will not sufficiently conceive the *Value* of them: But, gracious Heaven! could one give as much to *some Ladies* that I could men- tion, what Acknowledgments might not a Man de- mand? Where is the *White* or the *Red*, the *rich Habits* or *Art* of *Dress*, that can be of so much Value as *two Years*?

It is strictly just, *Mademoiselle*, that you make no Use of those Years but for *me* only, since it is to me alone you owe them. When they are elapsed, you may take what Course you please; I shall have no longer any Right over your Life: But at present, to the full Age of *twenty-two*, you are absolutely *mine*. That Time be- ing over, I will set you down just where I found you; saving the *Right*, however, of *renewing our Engagement*, if it be agreeable to both Parties.

But if it should so happen, that you are not disposed to *do me Justice*; Know, *Mademoiselle*, that I will not suffer any *other Man* to love you on the Foot of Twenty Years: I will tell every body, that indeed you *might have been no older*, if you had thought proper; but that you had refused to be two Years younger; and therefore, since you did not love me, you must necessarily remain at *Twenty-two*. You do not consider, perhaps, what you expose yourself to, in making me Master of the *Secret of your Age*; this being a Secret that the *Fair Sex* do ever inviolably keep, tho' I believe the *only one* of which it can be so said. Many Ladies have entrusted me with the Affairs of their *Families*, and even with their *Amours*; but not one ever confided to me her *Age*. I have seen Women reasonable enough to bear up with great Con- stancy and Courage on *difficult Occasions*; yet never did I see one who had Bravery and Resolution enough to say *when she was born*.

The Truth is, that the *older* a Woman grows, of the more Importance she finds it *not to be so old*. As for you, *Mademoiselle*, who have kept no Reserve on this Article, you don't conceive how you will tremble *here- after*, for fear I should let fall some indiscreet Word on your Account. Your Destiny will depend upon me, and there is nothing to which I shall not compel you, by clapping the *Register* of your Christening to your Breast, instead of a *Poinard*. I venture a Wager you now *laugh* at these Threats, and that this *Hereafter* appears to you so far off, that you have no Dread of my Living to see it. Why Truth, *Mademoiselle*, after all, I begin to apprehend you have too much Reason.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, Oct. 24. We hear from Cadiz, that four French Men of War have sail'd from thence along with an English Ship of the Line, which they had taken; and that the Brest Squadron consists of twenty Sail.

Rome, Oct. 31. Last Week a Detachment of 900 Horse, draughted from all the Regiments of Cavalry in Prince Lobkowitz's Army, pass'd by this City with all the Heavy Baggage, and almost all the Sick of that Army.

P. S. We are assur'd that Prince Lobkowitz will de- camp next Week.

Ratisbon, Nov. 9. The Garrison of Wasserbourg aban- don'd that Place the 3d Instant in the Night, except 180 Men, who surrender'd Prisoners of War. The Impe- rial Army is marching towards Bourghausen, from whence General Bathiany has retir'd, after leaving a small Garrison in it.

Spire, Nov. 10. Every thing being ready the 6th In- stant for a general Assault at Fribourg, Baron Damnitz, the Governor, hung out a White Flag, and went to the King's Quarters to demand a Capitulation. After the Baron and his Retinue had been conducted to the Duke of Villeroy's Apartments, his Most Christian Majesty held a Council with the four Marshals of France and the Count d'Argenson, who afterwards went to confer with

General Damnitz, and at last agreed upon the following Capitulation:

1. That the Besieg'd should deliver up to the King's Troops one of the Gates of the City before the 7th at Noon.

2. That the whole Garrison should retire into the Castles.

3. That the King should afterwards bring his Troops into the Town.

4. That all the Artillery, Provisions and warlike Stores actually in the Place, should remain in it.

5. That Care would be taken of the Sick and Wounded that should be left in the Town, but that they should be deem'd Prisoners of War.

6. That the Commandant of the Castles, who do not immediately depend on General Damnitz, shall be allow'd a Term of 15 Days, in order to send an Officer to Vienna for the Queen of Hungary's Orders, &c.

7. That there shall be a Cessation of Hostilities during that Term, after which they may be renew'd on both Sides, Warning being first reciprocally given.

This Capitulation was executed the 7th Instant.

Fribourg, Nov. 6. The Siege has cost 6000 Men to the French, and the Austrians have lost about half that Number. His Most Christian Majesty has order'd 20,000 Men to march immediately thro' the Upper Alsace, but we do not know exactly their Destination.

Francfort, Nov. 12. M. Chavigny has pass'd thro' this City, for the Imperial Camp. We learn by an Express from the Camp before Fribourg, that a Courier had arriv'd there on the 29th, from the Field Marshal Schmettau; upon which a grand Council of War was call'd, in which his Most Christian Majesty was present, together with the Marshals Noailles, Coigny, Belleisle and Mallebois, and the Count d'Argenson, Secretary at War; in which a Resolution was taken, to march the French Auxiliaries immediately; and Orders have been sent into the Marquisate of Baden, to furnish 96,000 Rations of Hay and Oats for the French Troops directly, on Pain of Military Execution.

Amsterdam, Nov. 17. We hear from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty has granted to the Regency of Hanover a free Passage thro' the Dutchy of Cleves for the 16,000 Hanoverians that are to march homewards from Flanders.

Letters from Bohemia say, that Prince Charles of Lorrain detach'd the 27th of last Month four Regiments of Foot, to reinforce General Bathiani: That the Austrian Army march'd the 31st to Grand Janowitz; and that the King of Prussia had divided his Army into two Columns, one of which extends itself towards Prague, and is observ'd by the Saxons, as the other is by the Austrians.

From the London Gazette.

Grodno, Oct. 27. M. de Walienrodt, Minister from the King of Prussia to his Polish Majesty, has made a Declaration here on the Part, and by the express Order, of the King his Master, to the following Effect, viz. That the War in Germany being expressly excepted from being made a Case of the Alliance, which his Polish Majesty lately contracted with the Court of Vienna, and that Treaty consequently not obliging his said Majesty in any Manner to furnish Auxiliary Troops to the Queen of Hungary, the King of Prussia could not look upon the Junction of those of Saxony with the Austrian Army, in order to act against him and his Allies, which is the Emperor, in any other Light than that of open Hostility and Aggression: That his Prussian Majesty left it to his Polish Majesty's own Consideration, what Measures and Resolutions a Step of that Nature authorized, and even forc'd him to take, for disappointing the Designs which were contriving to his Prejudice, and that he wash'd his Hands of all the Inconveniencies which must naturally result from it; but that his Prussian Majesty did however still hope, that the King of Poland would precipitate nothing in an Affair of this Importance, nor carry Things to an Extremity, which might tend to the Ruin of their respective Dominions, and of which their Enemies and Enviers only would reap the whole Profit.

His Polish Majesty answer'd the above Declaration in the following Manner.

That his Prussian Majesty alledges with Reason, that, by the Renewal of the Treaty of 1733, the King of Poland was under no Obligation to march any Auxiliary Troops to the Queen of Hungary's Assistance, the present War being excepted in that Renewal by a secret Article. For it is certain, that his Polish Majesty has kept himself unengag'd with respect to the War against France, and against his Imperial Majesty in Bavaria, But his Prussian Majesty cannot disallow, that nothing could hinder his Polish Majesty from entring into such Engagements, as appear'd proper to him, for the Security of his Dominions, in Consideration of their Situation.

After the Treaty of Breslau, the King of Poland made no Difficulty of excepting the Case of the present War, because it seem'd to him humanly impossible, that his Prussian Majesty would take up Arms again against the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, in Consequence of the second Article of the Treaty of Breslau. There was even Room to hope, that this Exception might be a proper Means towards restoring Peace, and facilitating some Accommodation between the Parties concern'd; and so much the rather, because his Polish Majesty had disposed the Queen of Hungary not only to restore Bavaria to the Emperor, but to grant him besides pretty considerable Advantages, witness the Representations which the King has more than once made to his Imperial Majesty.

But upon considering the Situation of the Saxon Dominions, his Polish Majesty found it necessary to enter, with her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by a Convention which was exchang'd the 13th of May 1744, into a reciprocal Engagement for the Security of Saxony, Bohemia and Austria.

That it is besides usual enough for one Power to give Auxiliary Troops to another, especially if the Number of them be not too great, without taking Part in the War: That accordingly his Prussian Majesty, tho' he march'd 103,000 Men against the Queen of Hungary, without any Obligation to do so, (the Treaty of Francfort engaging him to nothing in the first Instance but good Offices) caus'd a Declaration to be made, that he did not mean ever the more for that to break with the said Queen, nor act contrary to his Engagements taken by the Treaty of Breslau: For which Reason it is so much the more difficult to comprehend, why his Prussian Majesty finds Fault with what his Polish Majesty does for the fulfilling his Obligations, when he is under no Engagement that can prevent his doing it. Consequently it cannot be conceiv'd, why his Prussian Majesty resolves to look upon the Succour given to the Queen of Hungary as an open Hostility and Aggression, and adds thereto all Sorts of Menaces.

The March of the Prussian Troops through Saxony, taken by Force, against the Constitutions of the Empire, and notwithstanding the friendly Protestations made against it by the Saxon Ministry and Commissaries, when at the same Time those Troops might have taken a quite different Road through his Prussian Majesty's own Dominions, is much rather to be regarded as a Violation of Territory, and as an Hostility. That consequently his Polish Majesty refer'd himself to the Declaration which he caused to be made at Berlin, and at all other Courts, upon Occasion of the Entry of his Auxiliary Troops, which are at the Disposition of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary, into Bohemia; whereby his said Majesty of Poland has clearly shewn, that he took no Part in the War against his Imperial Majesty and his Allies; and that lastly, he would wait for whatever it should please his Prussian Majesty to do, whilst his Polish Majesty relied upon the Justice of his Cause, and the Assistance of his Allies.

Boston in New-England, Sept. 22. The Privateers fitted out from this Place, which are eight or nine, besides a Snow, a Brigantine, and Sloop, equipp'd by this Government for Guard-Ships, have taken in the whole upwards of 40 Sail of French Vessels, and much annoy'd the Enemy's Fishery, some of whose small Settlements they have also broken up, by burning their Works and Houses, as the Enemy did ours at Canso.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town in South-Carolina, Sept. 10. This Day the Rose and Flamborough Men of War sail'd on a Cruize. A Ship of 350 Tons, bound from Gibraltar to this Port, mounting 12 Carriage Guns on her Quarter Deck, besides those on her Main Deck, eight in her Forecastle, with about 60 Men, was lost on the Rocks off Bermudas the 12th of August last; the Crew were secur'd on Suspicion of murdering the Captain; whose Name they will not tell.

On Wednesday arriv'd here a Flag of Truce from St. Augustine, with 17 English Prisoners; among them is Capt. John French, of the Warren Galley of this Place, bound to Bristol, who was taken the 30th of July last, in Lat. 35. 50. by a Spanish Privateer, call'd the Golden Shoe, commanded by Augustin Gaillard.

IRELAND.

Bantry, Oct. 22. A Liverpool Ship, laden with Rum, Sugar and Cotton, was lately put into a Place the North-side of this Bay, call'd Roaring Water, all unmasted, and the Crew, except two or three, all lost.

Some few Days since a Privateer attack'd a New-England Man off this Bay, and after an Engagement of some Hours took her and many Passengers; there are about twenty-two of her Seamen who were put on shore come to this Town.

Naas, Nov. 3. We have an Account this Morning that seventeen Persons are out in Arms in the Verge of this County, of which it is believ'd some of those Men that escap'd from London are a Part; they had the Civility to write a Letter to a Gentleman, wherein they requir'd him, as he regarded his Safety, to send a stout Horse, Saddle and Bridle, at such a Time as they appointed, and to have it left near New Abby, by Kilcullen, for them, with a Purse of fifty Guineas.

Dublin, Oct. 30. Last Week fourteen of the French Prisoners of War who lay in Kinsale, four of whom were Officers, made their Escape from thence in the Night, and took with them the King's Boat, mounted with twelve Swivel Guns; the next Morning two Boats were mann'd and went out in pursuit of them, but to no Purpose: For as the Wind was fair, it was judg'd they had made some Part of France.

Dublin, Nov. 3. Yesterday a Patent pass'd the Great Seal of this Kingdom, appointing Richard Mercer, Esq; Storekeeper of the Custom-house of this City, in the room of Mr. Chearham.

The Hon. Mr. Butler, next Heir to the Title and Honours of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Mountgaret, was lately married to Miss Charlotte Bradstreet, Daughter of Mr. Simon Bradstreet, an eminent Lawyer.

Last Monday died, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, a Maiden Sister to Mr. Randle Walsh, of Hammon-Lane, in the 106th Year of her Age.

Last Thursday one Thomas Stanley was brought on his Trial at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for a Conspiracy against James Annesley, Esq; but one of the Jurors being seiz'd with an Apoplectick Fit, it was agreed to quash the Indictment.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, Nov. 10. William Hook, the Joyner, who was committed to our Gaol, as mention'd in our last, has confess'd the breaking into the House of Mr. Pattinson, and also of Mr. Tonge, both of this City, for which James Hart, the Joyner, was so much censur'd, that the poor Man lost most of his Business, and is very much reduc'd.

LONDON.

Proclamations are issued for a general Fast throughout England and Scotland on the 9th Day of January next, in order to obtain Pardon for our Sins, a Blessing on our Arms, and for restoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety, and Prosperity to these Kingdoms.

A Proclamation is also issued, appointing the Distribution of the Bounty for taking or destroying Ships of War, or Privateers, of the Enemy.

Another Proclamation is also issued, whereby a Reward of 100 l. (over and above all other Rewards by Acts of Parliament) is order'd to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury, to any Person or Persons who shall discover and apprehend any Person, so as he may be convicted, who since the first of October last hath committed, or before the 1st Day of May next shall commit any Murder or Robbery, or assault with any offensive Weapon or Instrument, with Intent to rob in any of the Streets of the Cities of London and Westminster; which Reward is order'd to be paid without any further Warrant in that Behalf: And if the Person so discovering and apprehending any such Offender (excepting the Person actually giving a Wound in any such Murder) shall have been an Accomplice in such Murder, Robbery or Assault, he is to have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

They write from Bruges, that Capt. James Lockhart, of Col. Cholmondeley's Regiment, is appointed Major of the said Regiment.

The late brave and worthy Sir John Balchen, a little before he left the Mediterranean, was told by an Officer, as a Piece of good News, that M. Torres was expected on that Coast; to which the gallant old Man answer'd, very briskly; *Believe me, Tom, I had rather fight Six French Men of War, than carry Six of the richest Galleons to* Britain.

The latter End of last Week his Majesty's Grant of 500 l. per Annum, during Life, to Lady Balchen, pass'd the Great Seal.

A few Days since Dr. Hawley was married to Miss Banks, of Lincolnshire, an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Last Saturday died, at his House at Kingston upon Thames, Jonathan Stevens, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Brewer, reputed worth 100,000 l.

Monday Morning died, at her Apartments in St. James's Palace, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Deloraine, Governess to the Princesses, and Lady to William Wyndham, Esq; Sub-Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

By her Ladyship's Death a considerable Pension reverts to the Crown, and her Jointure, which was very considerable, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Deloraine, a Minor.

On Saturday last died at his Lodgings at Eltham in Kent, in the 84th Year of his Age, Mr. Roger Williams, formerly an eminent Tobacconist of this City.

Last Week died, in the 20th Year of her Age, Miss Anne Wilson, only Daughter of the Hon. Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart. a young Lady of strict Virtue, free, affable and good natur'd, and was greatly belov'd and esteem'd by all who had the Happiness of her Acquaintance.

On Sunday last died, at his Lodgings in Gracechurch-street, Mr. John Beecher, formerly a great Dry Salter in Turnwheel-lane, Brother to Sir Edward Beecher, Knt. deceas'd, who in the Year 1728 was Lord Mayor of this City.

Sunday in the Afternoon died, at his Lodgings in Lime-Street, Richard Carter, Esq, Collector of the Excise for the County of Huntingdon.

Monday died at his House at Hummerton in Hackney, Mr. Abbis, many Years an eminent Merchant on Tower-Hill.

We have an Account, that a few Days since died in Flanders Lieut. Col. Christopher Kein, of the Third Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle.

Tuesday died, at his Lodgings near Twickenham, after a tedious Indisposition, Henry Sedgwick, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks of his Majesty's Kitchen: His Place, which is 130 l. per Annum, is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.

Last Week died, at his House in Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury, the *memorable* Robert Knight, Esq; Cashier of the South-Sea Company in the Year 1720, who has died immensely rich.

On Monday last Mr. Edward Rusworth, Proctor of Doctors-Commons, Deputy Register of the High Court of Delegates, was appointed Deputy Register of the Vicar-General Office, a Place of great Trust and Profit; in the room of Mr. Robert Rous, deceas'd.

Last Saturday Mess. Addison and Quaif, Custom-House Officers, seiz'd 650 lb. Weight of Green Tea in two Higglers Carts at Whitechapel, which they convey'd under a strong Guard to the Custom-House.

We hear that the Crew of the Colchester Man of War, lately cast away, are order'd a Year's Wages, and Liberty to be ashore for two Months.

Last Week George Fry, Esq; First Lieutenant in Brigadier Wolf's Regiment of Marines, who was committed to the Marshalsea Prison, pursuant to a Sentence of a Court-Martial held in the West-Indies, for fifteen Years Imprisonment, was discharg'd from his said Confinement, by an Order from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, and restor'd to his Rank in the Regiment aforesaid.

Letters from Scarborough, bearing Date the 9th Instant say, that the *Conclave* of *Twelve Person*, who had been sitting ever since the 30th of September last, in order to appoint Officers for the Year ensuing, was at length, after a fruitless *Session* of six Weeks, within the Town-hall, broke up, and dissolv'd. Seven of the Twelve Electors at last made a *Secession*, and withdrew from the rest of their Fellows in the Town-hall on Friday last; whereupon the Magistrates and Common-Council of the precedent Year, immediately assembled themselves, and quashed the former Conclave for electing Annual Officers; and appointed another Committee of Electors, who without Hesitation, proceeded with great Unanimity, in the Choice of Annual Officers for the current Year, and chose Mr. Thomas Coulson (an eminent Merchant, and Ship-builder) and Capt. Goland, (an eminent Merchant) Bailiffs for the ensuing Year; as likewise the *ordinary Quota* of Annual Officers.—— *N. B.* The Five Electors, who did not *secede*, have seiz'd the Mace and the other *Regalia*; but we don't hear, that *this Minority* have as yet taken upon themselves to make any Choice of Annual Officers, &c.—*Exitus Acta probat.*

On Sunday Night last General Williamson, on good Information, sent out a Detachment of Soldiers, who not far from Bromley in Kent, seiz'd 10 C. Weight of Tea, two Smugglers, and five of their Horses, which were deliver'd safe at the Custom-House. This is the Tuesday Patrick Burk and George Ellis, two of the Persons taken up for killing a vast Number of Sheep in the Fields for the sake of their Fat, were re-examin'd by Sir Thomas De Veil; and such a Scene of Villainy and Cruelty, perhaps, never appear'd before. It was prov'd, that near 200 Sheep, in different Parts, have been kill'd by these Fellows and their Accomplices; that most of them were ripp'd up alive, with their Entrails dragging after them, and their Lambs dropping from their Bellies; and that the Loss to the Sufferers has been extreamly great: That they have sold all the Fat at an Under-Price, just as it was taken from the poor Creatures; and that they were so well acquainted with the Buyer, that they did not take the Trouble to take the Kidneys out of the Fat, he having dealt with them all along for this Commodity, well knowing how they came by it. Proper Measures are taking to bring that iniquitous Partaker of their Villainy to condign Punishment. Several of the Prosecutors and Sufferers appear'd upon this Occasion; and nothing will be neglected to take the rest of the Offenders, against whom Warrants are issued. They are remanded to Prison 'till further Discovery can be made to compleat this Examination.

A Collection is making by the Inhabitants of Stratford, Bow, and Mile-End, to enable them to have a sufficient Watch to guard the Roads from Whitechapel Turnpike to the above Towns, during the Winter Season.

Last Saturday Daniel Doe, Robert Pinker, Christopher Jackson, John Smith, Thomas Cheworth, David Shadow and James Ruggles, were brought from the Gatehouse to Newgate under a strong Guard. They are the Soldiers who were accus'd by Rowland Brown, one of their Accomplices, of having committed many Robberies in St. James's Parish, particularly stealing a Gold Repeating Watch from Thomas Meighan, Esq; and a Watch and Money from Mr. John Browne, near Buckingham-Gate.

The same Day were committed to Newgate and New-Prison by Sir Thomas De Veil, Jane Watkins, otherwise Maddringham, and Thomas Maddringham; the first for feloniously breaking open a Scrutore belonging to Mrs. Hubert, to whom she was a Servant, and taking out of it Diamond Ear-Rings, Diamond Rings, a Repeating Gold Watch, six fine Seals, a Picture set in Gold, and several other valuable Things, to the Amount of near 200 l. which were all recover'd by a Search-Warrant in the Lodgings of the said Maddringham, who is committed for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen, and the Woman, Jane Watkins, for stealing them in the Manner aforesaid.

On Saturday a Frenchman, Valet de Chambre to the Hon. —— Masham, Esq; in Cork-Street, eldest Son to the Right Hon. the Lord Masham, was committed to St. James's Round-house for robbing his Master of all his Jewels, Plate, &c. and pawning his Cloaths for 50 l. some part of the Things were found upon him; and he had found Means to open all the Locks in the House where any thing valuable was deposited, and intended to have set out with the Plunder for his own Country. He was examin'd before Justice Morris, last Monday, and by him committed to Newgate.

Monday a Court of Admiralty was held at Doctors Commons, before Sir Henry Penrice, when the Expedition, a French Ship, bound from Spain to Marseilles, laden with 78 Pipes of Wine and other Goods, taken by the Surprize Privateer, Capt. Joseph Redmond, on the 14th of September last off St. Martin's in France, was condemn'd as a legal Prize.

The same Day the Ufro Hanna, a Dutch Ship, bound from Hambourg for Rochelle, laden with Lead and other contraband Goods for the Enemy, taken by the Swift Privateer, Capt. John Hudson, and brought into Dover, was condemn'd as a legal Prize. This is the first Capture of this Kind since the Commencement of the French War.

The same Day came on the Trial of the Katherine, a Dutch Ship, bound from Smyrna for Amsterdam, laden with Carpets, Silk, Cotton, &c. to the Value of 40,000 l. It appear'd that the Katherine was taken on the 20th of September (occasion'd by her having a few English Passengers on board, which the Captain had taken in at Gibraltar) by the l'Esperance, a Dunkirk Privateer, and was retaken the 3d of October following by the Salamander Privateer, Capt. Henry Strangeways, and brought into the Port of London; when, after a long Trial, and hearing Counsel on both Sides, the Determination of this Affair was put off 'till the next Court-Day, during which time some Precedents of this Nature are to be examin'd.

A very extraordinary Trial came on the same Day on a Taxation of Costs and Damages brought against the Owners and Captain of the Rye Privateer, for taking and detaining the Jacob, a Dutch Ship, on pretence of her having contraband Goods on board; when it appear'd that the said Ship mounted ten Guns, carry'd 86 Men, and that the Stores for that Use consisted only of eleven Barrels of Gunpowder, in all about 620 lb. Weight, the rest of the Lading being Deals, the Court thought fit to deliver both Ship and Cargo to the Owners, with Cost and Damages, which, as brought into Court, amounted to 1041 l. 10 s. 9 d.

By Letters from Jamaica of the 6th of August we have Advice, that the St. Albans Man of War, Capt. Knight, had taken a large French Ship of 24 Guns, and 110 Men, who was trading on the Spanish Coast, and sent her into Jamaica. She is a very rich Prize, being loaden with fine Goods; besides which, she had upwards of 50,000 Dollars in Specie on board.

The above Capt. Knight, in the St. Albans, assisted by another Man of War, have been at Porto-Bello, to demand an English Ship that was seiz'd trading there, which the Governor refusing to deliver up, they immediately bombarded the Town, drove the Governor, with the Garrison, out, and beat down his House, and all the publick Buildings in that City.

We have an Account from Boston in New-England, dated the 4th of October, that a new Privateer of Boston, with 30 Guns and 180 Men, is taken by two French Men of War and carried into Cape Breton.

By the said Letters it's said, that they had Advice at that Province, that Anapolis-Royal was again attacked, both by Sea and Land, by the French and Indians; and that when the above Letters came away, they hourly expected to hear that the Enemies were in Possession thereof.

Capt. Thompson, in the Industry Privateer, is arriv'd at Providence with a French Ship, laden with Sugar, &c. which he had taken on a Cruize, and upon rummaging her found 800 Pieces of Eight, and was in hopes to find a further Sum.

Monday came Advice, that the Terrible Privateer, belonging to Liverpool, and the Queen of Hungary, belonging to London, have taken the Amiable-Martha, Capt. Jaquin, bound from San Domingo to Bourdeaux, Burthen about 400 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, and some Money, after an Engagement which lasted four Hours, in which Capt. Jaquin and one of his Men, were kill'd, and two kill'd on the Side of the English; which Ship they carried into Cork on the 30th of October. When these Letters came from Cork they had found 4000 loose Dollars, and doubted not they had a great deal more on board. She is said to be worth 20,000 l. Sterling.

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His Majesty's Ship the Edinburgh, that has been miſſing, ſome time, has put into Portland-Road, to repair ſome Damage ſhe has receiv'd.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Grampus, who has been miſſing ſome Time, and was thought to be loſt, is taken by the French and carry'd into Breſt.

Fourteen Sail of the Breſt Squadron are return'd to that Port; moſt of the Men of War are ſaid to be very much ſhatter'd.

A French Frigantine from Hiſpaniola with 100 Hogſheads of Rum and 60 Hogſheads of Molaſſes, is taken by the Wilmington Privateer, Capt. Sibbald, and ſent into Philadelphia.

They write from Aberbrothick in Scotland of the 28th paſt, that their Coaſt ſwarms with French Privateers; that the Day before one of them landed at Stonehyve, intending to cut two Veſſels out of the Harbour, but were oblig'd to ſheer off; that the ſame Day thoſe Privateers fought three large Ships off the Redhead near ſeven Hours, but they got clear, and are ſuppos'd to have ſail'd North about for America.

We are inform'd, that ſeveral Coaſting Veſſels have been taken within theſe few Days off Scarborough, and on that Part of the Coaſt, by the French Privateers, who are frequently plying thereabouts.

Extract of a Letter from Whitehaven, Oct. 30.

'This Day arriv'd here the Howard, Capt. Edward 'Dixon, from Virginia, who left the Capes the 6th of 'September, in Company with the May-Flower of this 'Place, and the Loving of Biddeford. On the 10th 'of the ſame Month, about 45 Leagues Eaſt of Cape 'Henry, he fell in with a Privateer, who had with her 'two Prizes. She hoiſted Spaniſh Colours at the Maſt-'Head, bore down upon the Howard, (who had got 'between the Privateer and his Conſorts in order to re-'ceive him, as they were not able to make any De-'fence) and pour'd into him a Broadſide, with a Volley 'of his Small-Arms, which Capt. Dixon return'd ſo 'warmly, that the Privateer at laſt thought fit to ſheer 'off, after having made ſeveral Attacks, and divers 'Times attempted to clap the Howard on board. When 'ſhe found her Efforts vain, ſhe attempted the two 'Ships that were in Company with the Howard; but 'Capt. Dixon going to their Relief, ſoon beat her off; 'ſo that after 24 Hours trying ſeveral Stratagems, as well 'as open Force, the Privateer thought fit to leave them. 'This is the ſecond Time that Capt. Dixon has bravely 'defended his Ship from Privateers, and got clear of 'them.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, Nov. 8.

'The following is the beſt Account I can get from 'Capt. Jobſon, of the Enterprize Schooner of 40 Tons, 'from Jamaica, who arriv'd here this Day.

'He ſail'd from Jamaica the 20th of Auguſt laſt, 'under Convoy of the York and Aſſiſtance Men of 'War. The Fleet conſiſted of 35 Sail of Merchant-'men, among which are the following Ships for this 'Place, viz. the Wager, Lewis, the Bath, Page, the 'Jane, Smith, the Duke of Queenſbury, Haig, and the 'Milford, Row, with whom and the whole Fleet he 'parted about ſix Weeks ſince off Bermudas in a Gale 'of Wind, but ſaw ſeveral of the Fleet ſix or eight 'Days after well, among which was the James Galley, 'Picker. In the Paſſage from Jamaica they met with 'three Ships from San Domingo, and one, laden with 'Naval Stores, bound for the ſaid Iſland, which the 'York and Aſſiſtance took, and they were ſent to Ja-'maica under Convoy of the latter.

'The Prince Charles Privateer of this Place has ſent 'in a large Snow and a Brig, both from Bourdeaux for 'San Domingo: The Snow is call'd the Hyrondelle, 'Chalots; and the Brig is the St. Pierre, Michael 'Saltaberg, Maſter.

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